# Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
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G. W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Job Prince, Judge of the Court of Probate, &c., to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the Estate of

*RICHARD R. GODING,*

late of Livermore, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1846, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service at the office of R. Washburn, in Livermore, on Saturday, the third day of April next, and Saturday, the fifteenth day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

REUEL WASHBURN, } Commissioners.
ISRAEL WASHBURN, }
Livermore, December 5th, 1846. 35

## *Atlantic and St. Lawrence* RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD COMPANY have made a second assessment of *Five Dollars* on each and every share, subscribed for and taken on the capital Stock of said Company, and that said assessment will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the Company, at his office in Portland, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY next.

CHAS. E. BARRETT, Treasurer
of the A. & St. L. R R Co.
Portland, Dec. 29, 1846. 124F

## *Wanted immediately.*

THE subscriber would respectfully notify *some* of his friends and customers that he is in want of a little CASH, for which long standing accounts will be marked "PAID," and crossed out. For further particulars call at the Bookstore and inquire of B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf 34

P. S. Hope some folks will take the hint.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Historics and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

## Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

*For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally.*

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's standard preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing **health and vigor** to the whole system. In all cases of *despondency,* arising from Indigestion or Nervous irritation, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and *a general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1841.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose.—By the solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

N. D. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time, she was constantly attended by the most skillful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his own. The care with which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which it well deserves. The prejudice usually existing against advertised medicines, would not be merited if bestowed on this. The wonderful cures it has performed, and the acknowledged celebrity of its principal constituents, should at once recommend it to the public favor.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Jan. 12, 1847. * [illegible]

## POETRY.

### THE GHOST-PLAYER: A BALLARD.

BY J. G. SAXE.

Tom Goodwin was an actor man,
"Old Drury's" pride and boast
In all the light and sprite-ly parts,
Especially the Ghost.

Now Tom was very fond of drink,
Of almost every sort,
Comparative and positive,
From porter up to port.

But grog, like "grief," is fatal stuff
For any man to sup;
For when it fails to pull him down,
It's sure to "blow him up."

And so it fared with ghostly Tom
Who day by day was seen
A-swelling, 'till (as lawyers say)
He fairly "lost his lean."

At length the manager observed
"He'd better leave his post,"
And said, "he played the very duce
Whene'er he played the Ghost."

"'Twas only 't other night he saw
A 'loafer' swing his hat,
And heard him cry, 'By all the gods!
The Ghost is getting fat.'

'Twould never do, the case was plain;
His eyes he could n't shut:
Ghosts should n't make the people laugh,
And Tom was quite a butt."

Tom's actor-friends said ne'er a word
To cheer his drooping heart;
Though more than one was burning up
With zeal to "take his part."

Tom argued very plausibly;
He said he did n't doubt
That Hamlet's father drank and grew
In years, a little "stout."

"And so 't was natural," he said,
"And quite a proper plan,
To have his spirit represent
A portly sort of man."

'Twas all in vain; the manager
Said he was not in sport,
And, like a gen'ral, bade poor Tom
Surrender up his forte.

"He'd do, perhaps, in 'heavy parts;'
Might answer for a monk,
Or porter to the elephant,
To carry round his trunk:

But in the Ghost his day was past—
He'd never do in that;
A ghost might just as well be dead
As plethoric and fat."

Alas! next day poor Tom was found
As stiff as any post;
For when he lost "his character,"
He soon "gave up the ghost!"

## THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

### LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

### "REMEMBER PAOLI."

Hist!—It is still night; the clear sky arches above; the dim woods are all around the field; and in the centre of the meadow, resting on the grass crisped by the autumnal frosts, sleep the worn veterans of the war, disheartened by want, and wearied by the day's march.

It is still night; and the light of the scanty fire falls on wan faces, hollow eyes, and sunken cheeks; on tattered apparel, muskets unfit for use and broken arms.

It is still night; and they snatch a feverish sleep beside the scanty fire, and lay them down to dream of a time when the ripe harvest shall no more be trodden down by the blood-stained hoof—when the valley shall no more be haunted by the Traitor-Refugee—when Liberty and Freedom shall walk in broadcloth, instead of wandering about with the unshodden feet, and the tattered rags of want.

It is still night; and mad Anthony Wayne watches while his soldiers sleep.

He watches beside the camp-fire. You can mark his towering form, his breadth of shoulders, and his prominence of chest. You can see his face by the red light of the fire—that manly face, with the broad forehead, the marked eye-brows over-arching the deep hazel eye, that lightens and gleams as he gazes upon the men of his band.

You can note the uniform of the revolution—the wide coat of blue, varied by the buckskin sword-belt, from which depends the sword that Wayne alone can wield,—the facings of buff the buttons rusted by the dews of night, and the march-worn trooper's boots, reaching above his knees, with the stout iron spurs standing out from each heel.

Hist! The night is still, but there is a sound in yonder thicket.

Look! can you see nothing?

No. The night is still—the defenceless Continentals sleep in the centre of the meadow—all around is dark. The sky above is clear, but the stars give forth no light. The wind sweeps, and is silent and still. I can see nothing.

Place your ear to the earth. Hear you nothing?

Yes—yes. A slight sound—a distant rumbling. There is thunder growling in the bosom of the earth, but it is distant. It is like the murmur on the ocean, ere the terrible white squall sweeps away the commerce of a nation—but it is distant, very distant.

Now look forth on the night. Cast your eye to the thicket—see you nothing?

Yes—there is a gleam like the light of the fire-fly. Ha! It lightens on the night—that quivering gleam! It is the flash of the swords—the glittering of arms!

"Charge upon the Rebels! Upon them—over them—no quarter—no quarter!"

Watcher of the night, watching over the land of the New World, watching over the fortunes of the starved children of Freedom—what see you now?

A band of armed men, mounted on stout steeds, with swords in their uplifted hands. They sweep from the thicket; they encompass the meadow; they surround the Rebel host!

The *gallant* Lord Grey rides at their head.—His voice rings out clear and loud upon the frosty air.

"Root and branch, hip and thigh, cut them down. Spare not a man—heed never a cry for quarter. Cut them down! Charge for England and St. George!"

And then there was uplifting of swords, and butchery of defenceless men, and there was riding over the wounded, and a trampling over the faces of the dying. And then there was a cry for quarter, and the response—

"To your throats take that! We give you quarter, the quarter of the sword, accursed Rebels!"

There was a moment, whose history was written with good sharp swords, on the visages of dying men

It was the moment when the defenceless Continental sprang up from his hasty sleep, into the arms of the merciless death! It was the moment when Wayne groaned aloud with agony, as the sod of Paoli was flooded with a pool of blood that poured from the corses of the slaughtered soldiers of his band. It was a moment when the cry of quarter was mocked—when the Rebel! clung in his dispair to the stirrup of the Britcher, and clung in vain! it was the moment when the gallant Lord Grey—that gentleman, *Christian*—whose heart only throbbed with generous impulses; who, from his boyhood, was schooled in the doctrines of mercy, halloed his war-dogs on to the slaughter, and shouted up to the starlit Heavens, until the angels might grow sick of the scene—

"Over them—over them—heed never a cry—heed never a voice! Root and branch cut them down! No quarter!"

It is dark and troubled night; and the Voice of Blood goes up to God shrieking vengeance!

It is morning; sad and ghastly morning; and the first sunbeams shine over the field, which was yesternight a green meadow—the field that is now an Aceldema—a field of blood, strewn with heaps of the dead, arms torn from the body, eyes hollowed from the sockets, faces turned to the earth, and buried in blood, ghastly pictures of death and pain, painted by the hand of the Briton, for the bright sun to shine down upon, for men to applaud, for the King to approve, for God to avenge.

It is a sad and ghastly morning; and Wayne stands looking over the slaughtered heaps, surrounded by the little band of survivors, and as he gazed in this scene of horror, the Voice of Blood goes shrieking up to God for vengeance, and the ghosts of the slain darkened the portals of Heaven, with their forms of woe, and their voices mingle with the Voice of Blood.

Was the Voice of Blood answered?

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A year passed, and the ghosts of the murdered looked down from the portals of the Unseen upon the ramparts of Stony Point.

It is still night, the stars look calmly down upon the broad Hudson; and in the dim air of night towers the rock and fort of Stony Point.

The Britishers have retired to rest. They sleep with pleasent dreams of American maidens dishonored, and Americans fathers, with grey hairs dabbled in blood. They shall have merrier dreams anon, I trow. Aye, aye!

All is quiet around Stony Point; the sentinel leans idly over the wall that bounds his lonely walk; he gazes down the void of darkness, until his glance falls upon the broad and magnificent Hudson. He hears nothing—he sees nothing.

It is a pity for that sentinel, that his eyes are not keen, and his glance piercing. Had his eye sight been but a little keener, he might have seen Death creeping up that rampart in some hundred shapes—he might have seen the long talon-like fingers of the skeleton-god clutching for his own plump British throat. But his eye-sight was not keen—more's the pity for him.

Pity it was, that the sentinel could not hear a a little more keenly. Had his ears been good, he might have heard a little whisper that went from two hundred tongues, around the ramparts of Stony Point.

"General, what shall be the watchword?"

And than, had the sentinel inclined his ear over the ramparts, and listened very attentively indeed, he might have heard the answer sweeping up to the Heavens, like a voice of blood—

"Remember Paoli!"

Ho—ho! And so Paoli is to be remembered—and so the Voice of Blood shrieked not in the ears of God in vain.

And so the vengeance for Paoli is creeping up the ramparts of the fort! Ho—ho! Pity Lord Grey were not here to see the sport!

The sentinel was not blessed with supernatural sight or hearing; he did not see the figures creeping up the ramparts; he did not hear their whispers, until a rude hand clutched him round the throat, and up, to the Heavens swept the thunder-shout—

"Remember Paoli!"

And then a rude bayonet pinned him to the wood of the ramparts, and then the esplanade of the fort, and its rooms and its halls were filled with silent avengers, and then came Britishers rushing from their beds, crying for quarter, and then they had it—the quarter of Paoli!

And then, through the smoke, and gloom, and the bloodshed of that terrible night, with the light of torch now falling on his face, with the gleam of starlight now giving a spectral appearance to his features, swept on, right on, over heaps of dead, one magnificent form, grasping a stout broad-sword in his right hand, which sternly rose, and sternly fell, cutting a British soldier down at every blow, and laying them along the floor of the fort, in the puddle of their own hireling blood.

Ghosts of Paoli—shout! are you not terribly avenged?

"Spare me—I have a wife—a child—they wait my return to England! Quarter—Quarter!"

"I mind me of a man named Shoemire—he had a wife and a child—a mother old and gray-haired, waited his return from the wars! On the night of Paoli, he cried for quarter! Such quarter I give you—Remember Paoli!"

"Save me—quarter!"

How that sword hisses through the air!

"Remember Paoli!"

"I have a gray-haired father! Quarter!"

"So had Daunton at Paoli! Oh, remember Paoli!"

"Spare me—you see I have no sword!—Quarter!"

"Friend, I would spare thee if I dared. But the Ghosts of Paoli nerve my arm—'We had no swords at Paoli, and ye butchered us!' they shriek."

"Oh, REMEMBER PAOLI."

And as the beams of the rising moon, stream-through yonder narrow window, for a moment light up the brow of the Avenger—dusky with battle-smoke, red with blood, deformed by passion—behold! That sword describes a firey circle in the air, it hisses down, sinks into the victim's skull? No!

His arm falls nerveless by his side; the sword, that grim, rough blade, dented with the records of the fight of Brandywine, clatters on the floor.

"It is my duty—the Ghosts of Paoli call to me—but I cannot kill you!" shouts the American Warrior, and his weaponless hands are extended to the trembling Briton-

All around is smoke, and darkness, and blood; the cry for quarter, and the death-sentence, Remember Paoli! but here, in the centre of the scene of slaughter—yes, in the centre of that flood of moonlight, pouring through the solitary window, behold a strange and impressive sight.

The kneeling form doing murder in the name of King George,—his hands uplifted in trembling supplication, his eyes starting from the dilating lids, as he shrieks for mercy that he never gave!

The figure towering above him, with the Continental uniform fluttering in ribands over his broad chest, his hands and face red with blood and darkened with the stain of powder, the veins swelling from his bared throat, the eye glaring from his compressed brow—

Such were the figures disclosed by the sudden glow of moonlight!

And yet from that brow, dusky with powder, red with blood, there broke the gleam of mercy, and yet those hands, dripping with crimson stains, were extended to lift the cringing Briton from the dust.

"Look ye—old man—at Paoli"—and that hoarse voice, heard amid the roar of midnight conflict, grew tremulous as a child's when it spoke those fatal words—at Paoli; "even through the darkness of that terrible night, I beheld a boy, only eighteen years old, clinging to the stirrup of Lord Grey; yes, by the light of a pistol flash, I beheld his eyes glare, his hands quiver over his head, as he shrieked for 'Quarters!'"

"And he spared him?" faltered the Briton.

"Now, mark you, this boy had been consigned to my care by his mother, a brave American woman, who had sent this last hope of her widowed heart forth to battle——"

"And he spared him"—again faltered the Briton.

"The same pistol, which flashed its red light over his pale face, and quivering hands, sent the bullet through his brain. Lord Grey held that pistol, Lord Grey heard the cry for mercy, Lord Grey beheld the young face trampled into mangled flesh by his horse's hoofs! and now, sir—with that terrible memory of Paoli stamped upon my soul—now, while that young face, with the red wound between the eyes, passes before me, I spare your life;—there lies my sword—I will not take it up again! Cling to me, sir, and do not part for an instant from my side, for my good soldiers have keen memories. I may forget, but hark! Do you hear them? They do not massacre defenceless men in cold blood—ah no! They only—

"REMEMBER PAOLI!"

## "Taking it Cool."

BY SOLITAIRE.

"Take it cool" is a very common piece of advice often gratuitously tendered to a young gentleman of warm temperament, when he is about to tear his under garment; but the advice is often disregarded, to the great detriment of superficial surfaces, and the discoloration of exposed parts of the human face divine. In the above mentioned case the advise might be profitably followed, but there are circumstances which forbid the quiet and unmoved contemplation of an approaching crisis. To say to a man who is seated in a falling building—"take it cool," would be a mockery of his situation, or to whisper to three hundred passengers upon a magnificent steamship, as she is running, with a full head of steam, bows on to the main land, to "possess themselves of a frigid state," would be al downright aggravation of their position. It is also sufficient cause for hostile rencontre to grin at a defeated candidate, and tell him to "take it cool;" but there are cases which, as a moderate romancer would say, "in point of downright provocation rise in sublime magnitude above all these," and we will endeavor to make good the assertion by presenting an example.

In the wild days of Missouri—no one, we presume, will dispute its present civilized state—a number of the most excitable and adverturous young officers of our gallant army were stationed at Council Bluffs, to guard the frontier from the incursions of the wild and then powerful tribes which roamed in that immediate neighborhood. In their isolated position they had little to destroy the monotony of life except an occasional march to check some tribe which was warming into hostility, or in inventing and playing off tricks upon each other. It mattered not how outrageous or dangerous, or ridiculous any devilment practised upon one officer might be, they never for once grew angry, but the victim merely set his wits to work to, if possible, surpass his own case by a retort on his adversary. A Lieutenant who was particularly good at these practical jokes, because his dignified and cool manner made him less suspected than his comrades, had played off one upon a brother Lieutenant who had a delightful lisp. A short time after, at an evening card party in his quarters, the dignified joker was expatiating to several officers, among them his lisping victim, how very becoming it was for a man, under all circumstances, to keep cool, and remarked, moreover, that in his own case it was a constitutional habit, in the face of the most threatening consequences, to retain a nerve which defied surprise. The advantage of such a temperament was enlarged upon, the chances it afforded of escape from danger particularly pointed out, and a general assent given to its great value in the possession of a military man.

"Well, Jim," inquired his lisping friend, "how would you do thopothe a thell with an inch fusee thould drop itthelf into a high walled angle in which you had taken thelter from a company of tharp thooterth, and where it wath thertain if you poked out your nothe you'd get peppered?"

"How?" said the other, winking at the circle, "Why, take it cool, and *spit on the fusee!*"

"Yeth, thath true," answered the lisping Lieutenant, apparently perfectly satisfied; and another wink traveled round the circle of optics.

The party broke up, and all retired for the night, except the patrols, who continued their round, as we believe they generally do on military posts, until morning gets into fragments, when the hour of bustle and activity began again its hum in the barracks. The soldiers were passing from their several quarters, and soon there were a number gathered upon the parade. Presently several officers assembled, and were talking in a cluster, when along came the lisping Lieutenant; he looked at the group and immediately passed into the quarters of his dignified friend, who was still in bed.

"Ah, is that you, Charley?" said the sleepy Lieutenant, lazily opening his eyes.

"Yeth, Jim;" said the lisper, "I want to try an experiment thith morning and see how cool you *can* be!" saying which he walked deliberately up to the fire burning upon the hearth, and placed in its hottest centre a *powder canister!* and instantly retreated.

There was but one mode of egress from the quarters, and that was upon the parade ground—the rear being built up for defence against attack. The occupant took one glance at the fire, saw the canister, and comprehending his situation in a moment, he dashed at the door, but his friend had it fast on the outside.

"Charley, let me out if you love me!" shouted the occupant of the quarters.

"*Thpit* on the canithter, Jim!" shouted he in return.

Not a moment was lost—he had at first snatched up a blanket to cover his egress, but now, dropping it, he raised the window and out he bounced—*sans culottes, sans* everything but a short undergarment; and thus, with hair almost on end, he dashed upon a full parade ground.—The shout which hailed him brought out the whole barracks to see what was the matter and the dignified Lieutenant pulled a tall Sergeant in front of him to hide his parade dress.

"Why didn't you *thpit* on it, Jim?" Inquired Charley.

"Because there was no sharp shooters in front to stop a retreat," answered Jim.

"All I got to thay ith," says Charley, "that you might thafely done it, for I'll thware there wathn't a thingle grain of powder in it!"

Under a volley now of the sharpest kind of shooting, the cool and dignified Lieutenant retreated into his quarters, perfectly satisfied to acknowledge, that, under some circumstances, it is not very easy to *take it coolly!* [*St. Louis Reveille.*

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"COURTED BY ANOTHER FELLER." The Newburyport Herald tells the following Post Office anecdote:—

A rap at the delivery.

*Post Master*—Well, my lad, what will you have?

*Boy*—Here's a letter, and she wants to have it go along as fast as it can, 'cause there's a feller wants to have her here, and she's courted by another feller who ain't here, and she wants to know whether he's goin' to have her or not.

Having delivered his message with great emphasis, the boy departed, leaving the Post Master so convulsed with laughter that he could make no reply.

## THE ARMY OF MEXICO.

Concerning the reports that Santa Anna was within four day's march of Saltillo with an army of 15,000, and that Gen. Worth was falling back in the direction of Monterey, the New Orleans Mercury of the evening of January 2 has the following remarks:—

"The advices from the invading army, which we publish in another column, and the position and manner in which our forces are known to be disposed, are well calculated to create anxiety, if not apprehension. Santa Anna appears to be moving with a boldness and tact that were hardly expected, and if he have nearly the force that is reported, he is abundantly able to make a descent upon one or the other of the detached posts held by our troops, and by superiority of numbers cutting it to pieces. Gen. Worth's command at Saltillo, though not so far from succor as the division under Gen. Wool, is the point directly threatened, as the destruction of that would involve also the destruction of Gen. Wool, cutting off his communications. This position of the advance posts respectively were: General Butlor at Monterey with about 2000 men; Gen. Worth at Saltillo with about 1700; Gen. Wool at Parras with about 3000. The two latter places are west of the mountains.

That Santa Anna has made the movement indicated there is no reason to doubt, but many to believe. A gentleman in this city received a letter a few days since from an officer in General Wool's army, mentioning that a rumor had reached that camp of Santa Anna's advance, and it is probable that Santa Anna is well informed of the comparatively small forces at the several posts in possession of the Americans, and of their being widely scattered. In possession of this information, a rapid march to Saltillo and taking possession of that place would cut off communications between Gen. Wool's column and the forces immediately under the command of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Wool's camp at Parras is west and a few points, north of Saltillo, 115 miles distant; San Luis Potosi is almost directly south of Saltillo, the great road from San Louis Potosi to Saltillo passing a short distance east of General Wool's camp.

If Santa Anna took this road, General Wool would be apprised of the advance of the enemy in sufficient time to break up his camp and join General Worth at Saltillo; but there is a road marked on the maps from Zacatecas to Saltillo direct, which is probably the road preferred by the Mexican Chief, and should he succeed in reaching Saltillo before General Worth could be well reinforced, it is possible the place may have to be evacuated, as no force of consequence could be spared from the garrison at Monterey.

The brigades of Generals Quitman and Briggs left Monterey for Victoria on the 13th, and, therefore, had been four days on the march before the express arrived at Monterey, and no considerable force was stationed at any of the points between Monterey and the Rio Grande. By the last advices, two regiments had been ordered from Camargo to join General Wool but they could, at the time Santa Anna's movement became known, have scarcely reached Saltillo.

Notwithstanding this apparently inauspicious posture of affairs, we do not indulge any lively apprehensions. The utmost confidence is to be placed both in the watchfulness and skill of the accomplished officers who command, and we have no question they would be able to anticipate the movements of the enemy in time to prepare properly for his reception. As the reports of Santa Anna's advance reached Gen. Wool's camp so early, it is not impossible the latter may have effected a junction with Gen. Worth, in which case we should count both to be safe, whatever force the Mexicans might number. Should the companies *en route* from Camago have reached Saltillo, the force of Gen. Worth would be increased to 2400; and at the worst we believe he would be able to hold out till he could be further strengthened. We shall look for the next accounts, therefore, with great interest, but not with fear of any serious disaster."

Mr. Fowler, who left Saltillo on the 17th of Dec., tells the N. O. Delta that when General Worth's spies came in with the information of Santa Anna's approach, he

"immediately sent an express to General Taylor, which reached him at Victoria at 12 o'clock, P. M., on the 17th; and at 5 o'clock, A. M., the next day, General Taylor despatched two regiments, the Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers to reinforce Gen. Worth at Saltillo, intending to follow himself as soon a possible with all his disposable force. General Taylor felt confident of his being able to arrive at Saltillo before Santa Anna could reach there. The whole force of General Taylor would then amount to about 10,000 men, which he considered sufficient to cope with any force that Santa Anna could bring against him."

A gentleman writing from Matamoros Dec. 23, says the express which reached there the day before brought no despatches to confirm the news; and was certain that Gen. Patterson had not changed his route to Victoria, with the force under his command, as he probably would have done if Santa Anna was advancing towards Saltillo with the force represented.

The brigs Millaudon, Capt. Welsh, and C. H. Rogers, Capt. Wilson, arrived yesterday from Tampico, both having sailed on the 25th Dec., five days later than our previous advices. No Mexican troops had been seen in the vicinity for eight days. The number of troops at Tampico on the 25th Dec. was 1800. The remainder of the Alabama regiment had arrived from Brazos Santiago on the brig Hallowell.—N. O. Eve. Mercury, 2d.

### LATER.

Santa Anna near Saltillo. The U. S. steamer Edith has arrived at New Orleans. She left Brazos 30th ult., and brings a confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. The Mexican army was reported nearly 30,000 strong

General Taylor was only six or eight miles on his march to Victoria when General Worth's express reached Monterey. The troops under Twiggs and Quitman were but 12 miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace their steps and proceed immediately to Saltillo. General Butlar had already marched with all the troops he could collect, to join Gen. Worth. Gen. Lane started for Saltillio with his command on the 20th. Marshall set out the next morning with the remainder of the forces.

Except Hunter and Swartwout's command, the troops from Camargo are rushing on by forced marches to Saltillo in time for the battle.

Reports had prevailed, before possitive advices were received, of the movements of Santa Anna.

Gen. Wool was only ninety miles from Saltillo at last advices. In was supposed he would join Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

A rumor that Santa Anna had thrown 17,000 men between Worth and Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces, was not credited.

An impression prevailed among the passengers in the Edith, that a battle was fought about the 25th. It was thought, however, that the American forces above mentioned had reached Saltillo before that time. If so, Gens. Taylor and Worth had about 7,000 men to oppose Santa Anna's army, which was believed to have been overrated.

Mexican Items. As late as the 27th of Nov. there were no regular troops stationed at the city of Mexico, a few *civicos*—untrained militia—being the entire force to defend it. Arista was there in retirement.

All kinds of business was dull in Mexico while a general stagnation of trade pervaded every portion of the country. The only artizans or mechanics who had any work were the gunsmiths—they were busy night and day, in every town and city.

Old machetes—short, straight swords with which the Indians under Hidalgo fought the Spaniards during the revolution—were being sharpened, and every old musket was undergoing repairs.

American deserters are scattered through the country, and are represented as in a most deplorable condition. No less than twenty-five had reached the city of Mexico in a most wretched plight, were begging from door to door and were received and treated with contempt by all. Eight had reached as far south as Orizava, and a little work had been given them at a factory to keep them from actual starvation.

Great Flood at Dayton Ohio. On the 4th inst. a tremendous rise of water took place at Dayton, which flooded the lower part of the city, and swept away a very large amount of property. As usual, upon such occasions, the estimate of damages differs widely, ranging from $100,000 to 1,000,000. It was supposed that several persons had perished, but a single body of a drowned child was the only one which had been recovered.

The alarm was given about two o'clock, A. M., and the editor of the Daytonian, who with his family, was roused from his slumbers and warned to flee, as the water was rising 18 inches to the hour, the Miami having overflowed the Levee above the city, and washed away about 80 yards of it, gives the following description of it:

The streets were crowded with men women and children, some of whom were seeking shelter from the more favored ones, in the higher part of the town—and others were standing in groups, mutely and sorrowfully watching the furious swelling current, as it rolled down the overflowed banks of the canal, bearing upon its troubled bosom, the buoyant materials deposited upon its banks, such as lumber, staves, &c. &c.—others upon horse-back, riding their animals at the top of their speed, in different directions, warning the slumbering inhabitants of their danger, taking women and children from those dwellings entirely surrounded by water, and informing persons where their labor would be useful in securing property.

From Rio Janeiro. Proposition has been made from the province of Paraguay to English and French governments to acknowledge their independence, in which case they will agree to furnish 30,000 troops to fight against Rosas.—War between Brazil and Rosas is considered by some as being nearly if not quite decided.

Should Paraguay assert her independence, with the approval of England and France, some of the other provinces will soon follow her example, which will do more to settle the difficulties in the River Plate than all the foreign forces that have as yet or will probably be sent by the intervening powers.

The general opinion is that the question will be soon settled, but in the meantime preparations were making for the opening campaign, in which many think Brazil will take a part in alliance with Paraguay.

Odd. A strange occurrence took place in one of the French provinces a short time since. A Frenchman, who in 1812 had gone with Napoleon to Russia, and was long since believed dead, suddenly returned. His wife had meantime been married to three other husbands, and had just burried the last of them, when her first husband returned from Russia, and she began married life once more anew, and under happy auspices.

A Native. The best anti 'twenty one years' argument that we have heard of, was employed by an Irishman in New York the other day:—'And doesn't Professor Bush say that the matter that makes up our bodies changes once in seven years? Well, it is more nor nine years since I come to Ameriky! What if I had an Irish carcase then—I must have a Native one by this time, made on the soils'

The Rail Road. Five Hundred Thousand dollars is the sum total of the stock to be subscribed for on the Kennebec. Of this amount something over four Hundred Thousand Dollars is actually subscribed. Should the remainder be subscribed which is promised, of which there is not the least doubt, the subscriptions will considerably exceed the amount demanded

There is to be a meeting of the Directors at Brunswick next week. The road is to undergo a partial survey in order to secure the best route, and measures immediately taken to put the road under contract. [Bath Tribune.

## WAR DEBATE.

January 7th.

In Senate. Mr. Benton from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a Bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army. The first section provides that the troops be enlisted for the war or the term of five years; and the second, that each recruit shall have a bounty of twelve dollars—six dollars of which shall be reserved till the recruit shall join his regiment.

Mr. Benton stated that these provisions would it was believed, have the immediate effect to fill up the ranks. The actual force was now 11,500. Five thousand more were necessary to fill up the ranks.

Mr. Crittenden said, as now advised he should vote for the bill. He was very anxious to see an end to this war. The best mode would be to adopt such means as were now proposed.

There was another way—to wit, to fall back on a portion which we take, and let the Mexicans make war on us. But this would leave it in doubt when the war would be ended. He wished he could be convinced this was the most effectual mode. But however deplorable was the continuance of the war, he must say that, in his opinion, the only way to obtain a peace was to carry on a vigorous war—to adopt the boldest measures—and vote for the most ample supplies of men and money.

Mr Archer said, an opportunity was desired by Senators to express their opinions on the war. He for one wished to say, whatever was his opinion as to the origin of the war, he was prepared to vote for all means to carry it on. But he was not prepared to judge as to the best course to be pursued, in order to sustain the war.

He would be guided in opinion by the judgment of officers of the army in command. He doubted whether it was the best mode to obtain peace to march our armies to the Halls of the Montezumas.

He did not consider that the best mode of prosecuting the war. He was pledged to a cordial support of the war, but not to any particular mode of carrying it on.

Mr. Crittenden said his aim was honorable peace—not the 'Halls of the Montezumas,' or any '*revels*' there.

The Bill was passed, at once, through all its stages, and goes to the House for concurrence.

The above article is an abstract of a debate in the U. S. Senate on the War Bill, copied from the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. The day following, January 8, an interesting debate took place in the House, upon the same general subject. Had we room we room we would copy it entire.

Mr. Toombs of Ga. (whig) opposed the annexation of any territory in New Mexico or California, if slavery is to be restricted in it.

Mr. Tibbatts of Ky. contended for the right of the South to extend slavery into territory that may be acquired, south of the Missouri Compromise line of 36 30. The South would adhere to the Compromise;—no Southern man was disposed to disturb it. He did not believe however, any Southern man would every carry a slave into any portion of the acquired territory even south of the Compromise line.

Mr. T. was for closing the war as speedily as possible, consistently with the honor of the country; declared that not the President but the House of Representatives, made the war, and that Congress alone had power to stop it. The President, he said, had no option in the matter—was bound to go on until his hand was stayed. If the war was unjust, its blame was upon the heads of the House. 'We made the war,' said Mr. T. 'by voting for its declaration; and we continued the war by voting for its supplies.'

Mr. T. was opposed to direct taxes, or a duty upon tea and coffee, but he would tax the vices of the country—the distilleries, and the spirits; then he would tax the luxuries—plate, furniture, pleasure carriages, gold watches, &c. Next, if money lenders would not loan their money to carry on the war, he would tax the money lenders—tax the money in their hands. By these means and a slight change in the revenue laws, we could raise money enough to prosecute the most vigorous measures for the termination of the war.

## Congress.

### ANOTHER SENATOR DEAD!

In Senate, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Mr Archer of Virginia, announced the death of his colleague, Isaac W. Pennybacker. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the senate adjourned.

In House, Mr J. R. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules for one hour to receive petitions. Lost.

In the committee of the whole, Mr Hopkins in the chair, the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon was taken up. The bill was so amended as to permit all persons to vote at the first territorial election who have declared their intention to become citizens of the U. S.; also, so amended as to prohibit banking in the territory.

An amendment sustaining the Missouri compromise regarding slavery, was supported by Mr Hamlin, Me., who believed it necessary in order to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territory.

Without taking any question on the amendment, the committee rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the senate announcing the death of Senator Pennybacker.

Mr. McDowell, of Virginia, made an eloquent and impressive address.

The customary resolutions were adopted.—Adjourned.

The funeral took place on Wednesday.

Printing for Congress. The proposals were opened on Saturday, and it is said that the offer of Messrs. Wrinkle and Van Bentheysen of Albany, has been accepted. The Intelligencer says the terms offered are so low that little or nothing will be made by the contractors.

"What branch of education do you have, chiefly, in your school?" "A willow branch, sir; the master has used up almost a whole willow tree."

## A PRECEDENT OF '94 FOR THE MEXICAN WAR.

The course of President Polk, in relation to the war with Mexico has an illustrious precedent in the conduct of President Washington in the war with Tripoli in 1794, which we have not seen referred to. In consequence of the depredations of the Algerine states upon the commerce of the United States, President Washington, without the authority of Congress, fitted out an expedition against Tripoli.

The President subsequently communicated to Congress the state of affairs, and the acts of hostility on the part of Tripoli, constituting acts of war, and on the 27th of March, 1794, Congress passed an act which declares that, "whereas the depredations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection," and then goes on to authorize the President to raise the necessary force; at the same time recognizing the actual state of war, by the acts of Tripoli, without declaring war on the part of the United States, but providing in the ninth section "that if a peace shall take place between the United States and the regency of Algiers, no further proceeding shall be had under this act."

There was no declaration of war by the Barbary States against the United States, but merely acts of depredation, similar to those of Mexico against the United States. Less in fact, on the part of Algiers, in the breach of public faith and threatened invasion, than on the part of Mexico. What did President Washington do? He fitted out an expedition against Tripoli before Congress could act upon the subject. He communicated to that body the hostile acts of the Barbary States, and upon that Congress, without declaring war enacted that war existed by the hostile acts of those States, and provided means of attack to be used until peace should take place. Under that act the war was conducted by the President and our gallant naval heroes to a glorious termination. And if President Washington and the Congress of 1794 were right President Polk and the Congress of 1846 are right now in regard to Mexico. [Boston Post.

What has become of the Tariff? This great hobby of Federalism—the tariff question—or rather the Tariff of '42—seems really to have died and made no sign. It appears to be utterly forgotten and lost sight of. Even the Federalists, after a few desperate efforts to keep it before the people, tired of rolling the stone up-hill only to let it role down farther, have given up the subject in despair. They see the country prosperous and happy—coal higher than ever before, iron commanding the best prices, and manufactures of all sorts flourishing beyond example—and they have no disposition to toil in the work of panic and alarm in the face of these unanswerable facts. They find it won't do either, to say that it is not the fault of the new tariff that this is so, for every little cloud that appears on the business horizon, is charged by them to that cause; and it is a queer rule that will not work both ways. Those who have paid so much attention to this subject in the hope that it would furnish them with political capital, will find that the harvest is but tares, and that the nation is resolved to be happy in defiance of all their efforts. [Pennsylvanian.

Mesmerism. We never saw the effect of Mesmerism displayed more fully to the satisfaction of its belivers, than on Wednesday last. A young lady was afflicted with an aching tooth; but being timid, dreaded the operation of extracting it. She was willing however, to have it withdrawn, while in a mesmeric sleep. Not more than two minutes were employed to render her unconscious of scenes about her, except as guided by the will of the mesmeriser. The Physician withdrew the tooth, it requiring more strength than we ever saw necessary in such an operation before. Not a limb moved, or a muscle quivered. She remained in the sleepy state some ten minutes after the operation—conversing meantime with the mesmeriser. On being questioned, (after the operation) she refused to have the tooth withdrawn, and declined to have the physician sent for. She was completely under the will of the mesmeriser. Standing behind her, he noiselessly ate a piece of apple, when she went through the motions, saying she was eating apple. A piece of cake which he ate, she described as tasting like sugar—slippery elm puzzled her for a moment, but then she said it did not taste like much of anything but wax. She refused to spit the blood from her mouth, but when he did, she yielded, though continually saying, with increased earnestness, that she would not do it any more. Several other trials were made of her mesmeric sensibilities with entire success. When the influence was withdrawn, she was asked if she would have her tooth out? she burst into a hearty laugh, saying it was already done, as she missed it at once. She said she knew nothing of the transaction, felt no pain, and no soreness in her face. Indeed her deportment under the operation evinced that, for no one with their senses awake could have stood the wrenching of those frightful forceps, before the tooth yielded, without some involuntary movement, or exclamation; much less a timid young woman, afraid of the sight of a doctor. It was a very successful experiment for the believers in mesmerism. [Argus.

The Great Surgical Discovery. The most eminent solicitor on patents at Washinton, and also Messrs Webster, Choat, and the other legal advisers retained by the patentees, have, we understand from a source to be relied on, given their decided opinions in favor of the novelty of the invention made by Drs. Morton and Jackson of this city, by which pain is prevented in surgical operations, and the entire validity of the patents granted by the United States. We also learn that Drs. Warren, Haywood, C. T. Jackson and Morton, each positively denies that this extraordinary invention was ever made known to them by any person prior to its discovery by Drs. Morton and Jackson in this city. [Boston Post

The New Orleans Bulletin says Henry Clay has received from different quarters of the Union striking testimonials of approbation and good will and that Mr. Polk has never received and never will receive like testimonials. One thing, though he has received from his countrymen, so precious that Clay would be glad to exchange for it all his pitchers, oil carpets, hats, suits of clothes, Jersey oysters, and riding whips—and we think he would cheerfully throw into the bargain the whigs who nominated Harrison.

From New Mexico.—*Rumored Defeat of the Dragoons.* A gentleman of this city, connected with the army, has furnished us with the following extract from a letter received from Fort Leavenworth, by the last mail. If true, the news is painfully important. The letter says:—"We have accounts from Santa Fe to November 15? Capt. Burgwin, with the dragoons and also three companies of Col. Doniphan's regiments, have gone below to the assistance of the traders. There is a rumor that 60 dragoons have been defeated by the Navijo Indians. Lieut. Noble, of the dragoons, writes that he fears and believes, the rumor is true" [St. Louis Republican, Dec. 30.

Down East Eloquence. A man Down East, who has occasionally been employed as a country schoolmaster, in speaking of the place where he lived, said—"I have lived to see the wilderness blossom as the rose, the village church spire glisten in the rays of the morning sun, and one night the stream rose twenty feet and carried away my mill, which cost one thousand dollars."

Western Eloquence. A sprig of the law out West, in defending a man for assault and battery, addressed the jury in the following eloquent strain:—"Gentlemen of the Jury: notwithstanding the sagacious goat may browse upon the mountain top and the humble ass crop the thistle of the valley, yet believe me, the defendant at the bar, my client, is not guilty."

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

### PARIS, JANUARY 19, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

## CONGRESS WAKING UP.

The reported advance of Santa Anna upon our troops at Saltillo, seems to have opened the slumbering eyelids of Congress. On the strength of that report, or some other cause, the House has by a very large vote passed the bill authorizing the raising of ten additional regiments for the regular army. This is well, so far as it goes; but action should not stop here. Means as well as men must be furnished promptly, and with a liberal hand. The country has already suffered much from the unnecessary delay of Congress. Precious time has been lost,—time on which may hang the most momentous consequences, has been spent in giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The country now requires action, prompt, decisive and vigorous *action* on the part of their servants—not *words*. Already has more than one third of the session been spent, and with the exception of this bill, not a single legislative measure looking to the successful prosecution of the war has been passed. This is wrong,—decidedly wrong. The House should have long since awakened from the lethargy into which, from what cause we know not, they have fallen, and manfully sustained the administration in the prosecution of the war, by voting men and means. The country expected, and had a right to expect this at their hands. The administration has not, in any way, come short of its whole duty in the prosecution of the war. It has availed itself of all the means placed in its hands with a success altogether unlooked for and illustrious. The conquest of the immense territory we have conquered; the victorious advance of our army into Mexico; the establishment of our great base line of operations, both by land and sea, including the possession of Mexican ports and strongholds, are facts presenting most conclusive proof that the administration has used all its means of action to the best possible advantage. Moreover, the whole country was absolutely taken by surprise by the comparative smallness of the amount of expenditure already incurred, and the limited estimates submitted by the Executive for the further prosecution of hostilities. The Federalists themselves now bring no charge of extravagance of the administration in the conduct of the war; and by this time, Mr. Webster must have become heartily ashamed of his famous statement of "half a million a day."

Among the Democratic members it is said there is not a single man who declares himself an opponent of the war. They all agree as one man that the war should be carried on with vigor, to the end that it may be successful and short. The war is admitted to be just and necessary, and waged for the purpose of bringing home to a semi-barbarous nation a just sense of our rights and our honor, and thereby to secure peace and indemnity at once prompt and honorable. Why, then, in the name of justice, do not the majority in Congress enter into this work with as firm a determination as has the Executive? Why do they not let incidental and collateral issues alone and go efficiently to work in aid of an administration whom they themselves have charged with the momentous responsibility of sustaining in war the rights, the interests and the honor of the land? Every motive of justice, of policy, and most of all of humanity, calls for action, prompt, decided and vigorous action, until the glorious vigor of our arms shall extort from the enemy a just indemnity, and an honorable peace.

The Report of Hon. Caleb Cushing to the Legislature of Massachusetts, in favor of appropriating $20,000 in aid of the volunteers from that State, has been published. He has presented a complete and lucid statement of the facts bearing upon the question, and clearly indicates the line of honor, duty and patriotism which Massacusetts ought to pursue in relation to the subject.

Miss Drummond, the Quaker preacher, was asked whether the spirit had ever inspired her with the thought of getting married? "No, friend," said she "but the flesh has!"

## A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, says in his recent message that "the institution of slavery preceded the existence of the Federal Constitution. That Constitution leaves it where it found it, *a State institution.* As a compromise it did confer political power upon the States which held slaves, by reason of their slaves; but was it intended that that power should be extended beyond the States who were parties to that compromise?" Now, says the Boston Post, we are clearly of opinion that by the compromise of the Constitution the States that held slaves were deprived of political power by reason of their slaves; and such was the opinion of the leading men of Massachusetts, publicly expressed in the Convention of this State held for ratifying the Federal Constitution. A reference to those debates will show the fact. Were these slaves declared to be free, after the manner in which Mexico has freed her slaves, yet invested with no right of suffrage, no political power, and fixed by law to a particular plantation, the South would gain fifteen Representatives in Congress under the present apportionment. Surely it is an utter perversion of facts an utter falsification of history to assert that the slave compromise conferred political power upon the slave States.

Arrest of a passer of Counterfeit Money.—In the Police Court yesterday, says the Boston Post of the 15th inst., a most unmitigated green 'un, named Jason Morrill, was brought up by Constable Clapp for having in his possession 120 counterfeit bills, with intent to pass the same as true. In the morning Morrill bought 50 cents worth of marking types from David Derbey, who keeps a stand at the lower end of Quincy market, and offered in payment a counterfeit $10 bill on the Kingston Bank, N. Y. Mr. Derbey showed the bill to the bystanders, and it was unanimously voted to be a bad one. Morrill said he received the bill among some money which he had taken for a horse which he had sold, and that he had no other money about him. Mr. Derbey claimed the right to keep the bill till he had been paid for his types, and Morrill said he would go to his boarding house and get some money. He started accordingly, followed by one of the bystanders, who kept on his trail as far as Hanover street, where he stopped, looked round to see if he were watched, took a roll of bills out of his pocket, selected one from the roll, returned the rest to his pocket, and 'bout ship for the market. In the meantime, a messenger had been sent for Mr. Clapp, and he and Morrill arrived at Derby's stand about the same time. Mr. Clapp allowed him to take back from Mr. D. the bad ten spot, and then took him into a place near by, and searched him, finding upon him 117 counterfeit ones on the Vergennes Bank, Vt., and three tens on the Kingston Bank, N. Y. He said that, by the advice of a friend, he obtained the bills of a woman in Canaan, N. H., giving for them a silver watch worth $10, and $2 in good money. He was committed for trial in the Municipal Court.

Morrill says he belongs in Peru, in this County.

☞ The New Hampshire Patriot has published an abstract of *ninety five cases of wanton murder, robbery and outrage,* perpetrated by the Mexican authorities upon the persons and property of American citizens. The official documents on file in the State Department at Washington were examined and from them all these cases were obtained, which constitute the evidence fully justifying the government in prosecuting the war against Mexico.

The bill appropriating $10,000 in aid of the New York volunteers, has been lost in the Assembly of that State, because the Whig majority coupled with it a preamble censuring the administration, for which the Democrats could not vote.

Richard M. Young, formerly a Senator of the United States, has been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Gen. Shields.

### TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Boston, Sept 10, 1845.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1845, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side, I sweat very much nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother, both died with Consumption. I expected to die myself; friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take

**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,**

I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed, and my cough was much better; and my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, assisted in taking care of her during her sickness, believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS P. C. PRESCOTT,
MRS S. A. BACHELDER.
No 1, Commercial Street
Boston, Mass., Sept 12, 1845.

## MARRIED.

In Rumford, 31st ult., by Rev. J. Luffkin, Mr. Livermore R. Hall, of Rumford, to Miss Mary A. Miller, of Lowell, Mass.

In Portland, 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Pratt, Mr. Edwin Plummer, Editor and Publisher of the Norway Advertiser, to Miss Mary E. Norton, of Portland.

In Bridgton, 10th inst., by Rev. L. W. Harris, Mr. Jedediah A. Kimball to Miss Mary H. Kimball.

In Dover, James H. Dudley, Esq. of Boston, to Mrs Elizabeth C. Hoitt, of Saco.

## DIED.

In Rumford, 8th ult., Mrs. Polly, wife of Mr. Daniel Carr, aged 70 years.

In Weybridge, Vt., 20th ult., Mrs. Eleanor Wright, the widow of the late Silas Wright, of that place, and mother of Hon. Silas Wright, late Governor of New York, aged 85 years. The husband, father of Governor Wright, died at the same place, in May, 1843, aged 84 years; the couple having lived together as husband and wife 61 years.

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## The New Store,
## STEEP FALLS, NORWAY,
## REOPENED.

THE subscribers having refitted the Store at Steep Falls, Norway, recently occupied by Messrs. A. C. Denison & Co., are now opening an entire

**New Stock of Goods,**

CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**Dry Goods, West India Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Crockery and Hard Ware, Stoves, Agricultural Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, &c.**

They flatter themselves that their facilities for purchasing in the New York, Boston and other markets, will enable them to afford their goods at very low prices, and they will be satisfied with the smallest possible rate of profits.

Their Stock embraces a great variety of Goods, both as to quality and price, and they do not intend to be undersold by any trader in the County. They do not expect to give character to their establishment by offering *a few common articles* at cheap rates, so much as by the uniform good quality and cheapness of the whole.

Their Stock embraces too great a variety to attempt an enumeration of the articles; but the Goods are here, and they are to be sold, both at *WHOLESALE and RETAIL.*

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in payment—and the cash not refused.

BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Norway, Jan. 15, 1847. 37

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## ☞Cash Paid☜

FOR HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED, by
BROWN & CO.
Steep Falls, Norway, Jan. 18, 1847. 37

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## ☞Please to read this.☜

*A good chance to clear from $500 to $1000 a year.*

AGENTS wanted in every Town and County, throughout the State of Maine to procure subscribers to

"**Sears' New Pictorial and Illustrated Family Magazine,**"

and to sell SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, universally acknowledged to be the BEST and CHEAPEST ever published; as they certainly are the most saleable.

Any active Agent may clear from $500 to $1000 a year. A cash capital of at least $25 or $50 will be necessary. Full particulars of the principles and profits of the Agency will be given on application, either personally or by letter.

The postage must in all cases be paid.

Brown & Appleton, General Agents for the State of Maine.

Portland, Jan. 13, 1847. is3w37

## PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven—

ON the Petition of EPHRAIM ROWE, Administrator of the estate of **Ephraim Rowe,** late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges; said real estate consisting of six acres of land situated on an Island, and joining land on the south owned by Ebenezer Rowe;

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register,
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of DEBORAH D. WHEELER, Administratrix of the estate of **P. M. Wheeler,** late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted her to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register,
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator of the estate of **William Towle,** late of Albany, N. H., deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one thousand dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased situated in the County of Oxford, aforesaid, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It is *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian of Eliza Jane, Lucy and Julia Ann Long, minors, and heirs of **Jedediah Long,** late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, representing that the said minors are seized of two certain lots or tracts of real estate, each containing thirty acres, as described in the inventory of record in the Probate Office, situate in Brownfield, in said county, and called the Great Bay lot, the other in Denmark at the head of Pleasant Pond, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest, after paying incidental charges; and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey the same:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOHN PERHAM, Administrator of the estate of **Richard R. Goding,** late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey all the interest the said deceased had in the real estate in his care at the time of his death, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. SWAN, Administrator of the estate of **Asa Kimball,** late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seven hundred dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of EUNICE PATERSON, Administratrix of the estate of **Tristam Paterson,** late of Porter, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges; also on the Petition of the said Eunice Paterson, Widow of the said Tristam Paterson, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

DAVID HALE & ELIAS WHITING, Administrators of the estate of **David Hale,** late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

RICHARD T. LURVEY, Administrator of the estate of **Dexter Billings,** late of Milton Plantation, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Administrator of the estate of **Cyrus Moor,** late of Albany, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the Petition of Hannah Moor, Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ANN INGALLS, Administratrix of the estate of **Samuel Ingalls,** late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased; and also her Petition praying for allowance out of the real estate of said deceased her late husband:

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ANDREW TYLER, Guardian of WILLIAM C. BANGS, of Brownfield, in said county, a minor, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minor,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

MARY WADSWORTH, Administratrix of the estate of **John Wadsworth,** late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES HEAD, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Joseph F. Head,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said County, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr., Administrator of the estate of **Isaac Walker,** late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES F. LORD, Administrator, with the Will annexed, of the estate of **Job C. Lord,** late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered,* That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the third day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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## Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

**PUBLIC AUCTION,**

at the Store of William Hutchins, in Lovell, on Wednesday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—All the real estate of Moses Andrews, non compos mentis. The said estate consists of about sixty acres of Lot No. 32, in 4th Division, in Lovell.—Also one lot in Stoneham. Also a lot of land near Bliss Charles in Chatham with a house thereon.

Dated at Lovell, this 13th day of January, A. D. 1847.

NATHAN ANDREWS, Guardian to
37* said Non Compos Mentis.

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THE subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

*JUDAH DANA,*

late of Fryeburg, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EDWARD L. OSGOOD,
35 JOHN W. DANA.
Fryeburg, Jan. 7, 1847. 35

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the estate of

*WILLIAM GAMAGE,*

late of Fryeburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ANN GAMAGE.
Fryeburg, Jan. 7, 1847. 3w35

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THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

*THOMAS COOLIDGE,*

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM COOLIDGE.
Livermore, Jan. 5, 1847. 3w36

## Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Oxford County Commissioners on the estate of

*AMOS GARDNER,*

late of Dixfield, in said county, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that a further time of six months from the 24th day of November, A. D. 1846, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend to that service at the Inn of Col Samuel Morrill in Dixfield, on Saturday, the third day of April next at one of the clock, P. M.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, } Commissioners
ISAAC N. STANLEY, } on said estate.
Dixfield, January 4, 1847. 3w35

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To the Hon. Board of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Dixfield and vicinity, would respectfully represent, that an alteration is much needed in the County road leading from Dixfield Village by the center of said town of Dixfield to Clark's Mills or East Dixfield, commencing at the Bridge near Nathan Fuller's, below Bartholomew Hutchinson's near Nathan Fuller's, and ending near the dwelling house of Isaac Waite in said Dixfield. We therefore pray your honors to view said route and make such alterations as in your judgment the public good requires.

NATHANIEL KINNEY and 42 others.

### STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1846—adjourned to the twenty-second day of Dec. 1846.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Isaac Waite, in said Dixfield, on the eighth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition;—and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerk of said town of Dixfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Dixfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
35 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

## BLANKS.

A PRIME assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. B. WALTON.

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## List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Me., Jan. 1, 1847.

Bickford, Joseph—Bryant, Miss Mary W.—Cole, Gershom—Cotton, Charles—Chace John—Crooker, Mrs Hannah—Caswell, Henry H—Cummings, Mrs. Betsey—Dennen, S. R—Dean, John—Deering, Mark—Denning, L.—Denning, Miss Harriet—Dennis, John Esq, 2—Deering, James, Esq—Foster, Charles H.—Hall, Mrs. Rachel—Hapgood, Thomas—Marston, Miss Abba G.—Neverly, Paul—Pettingill, Miss Mary A.—Ryerson, Mrs. Eliza—Ripley, Geo W.—Robinson Samuel—Redbih L.—Ripley Ammi—Ripley, Cyrus H—Royal, Rev. Solon—Russ, Timothy J.—Secretary of Oxford Lodge—Stevens, Miss Luthera P.—Sweet, Israel—Stowell, D. P.—Stinchfield, Isaiah D.—Swan, Mrs Hannah—Tarbox, Ivory—Verrill, Daniel—Welch, Miss Emeline S.—Woodward, Mrs. Isabella—Washburn, L.—Young, Jared.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

## Treasurer's Notice,—Bethel.

I HEREBY give notice that the following is a list of taxes, by an assessment dated June 15, 1842, on non-resident proprietors of land in the town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, which still remain unpaid;—and if said taxes and costs are not paid to me or my successor in office, on or before the expiration of five years, from the date of the aforesaid assessment, the said lands will be forfeited to the town of Bethel, aforesaid:—

| Names. | No Lot. | No. Range. | Taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Reed, | 2 | 4 | 19 |
| William Reed, | 17 | 2 | 57 |
| Unknown, | 12 | 2 | 28 |
| Unknown, | 11 | 7 | 58 |

Given under my hand at Bethel, January 4th, 1847.

35 EBEN'R EAMES, Treasurer of said Bethel.

## Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Reuben Libby, of Turner, in the county of Oxford, on the 20th day of November A. D. 1840, conveyed to Galon Jones, 2d, in said county, by deed of mortgage, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in said Turner, being the easterly half of Lot numbered 238, which deed is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 62, Page 264. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken, the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

GALON JONES, 2d.
Turner, January 2, 1847 *3w35

## Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of

*RUSS & WHITMAN,*

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to make payment to Chancy C. Whitman, also, those having demands against the firm, who is authorized to settle all company debts.

JAMES RUSS,
C. C. WHITMAN.
North Woodstock, January 5th, 1847. *3w35

## Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of business under the firm of *WHITMAN & DUNHAM,* at North Woodstock, and offer for sale a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

C. C. WHITMAN,
R. K. DUNHAM.
North Woodstock, Jan 5th, 1847. *3w35

## Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local Inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

**25 Cents per Bottle.**

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by

H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
Portland, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Nath'l Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; T. T. Lurvey, Puss & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Twill, Greenwood; Kimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel; Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Holt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dechon, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Kimball, N. Turner; Wm. B. Bray, Turner Village; Joshua Parsons, Minot; N. L. Humphrey, Cumberland; John A. Berry, Saco; Albert Harding, Saccarappa; D. B. Clement, J. & N. Parker, and Rolne & Co., Gorham; N. Reynolds & Son, Lewiston; Reben Ingall, Shelburn, N. H.

For sale in Portland by JOSHUA DURGIN & Co., and by the Druggists generally. [Jan. 1, 1847—1y35]

The above named Agents have also for sale

**DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S**
**CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.**

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WANTED,

**$1000** In payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c.

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## C. W. WALTON,
### ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MEXICO, Maine

## DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Price—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to | | $1,00. |
| do Tin Foil, | 25 | 50. |
| Cleaning set of Teeth, | 50 | 1,00. |
| Setting Pivot Teeth, | $1,00 | 1,50, & 2,00 |

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

## Wanted immediately.

THE subscriber would respectfully notify some of his friends and customers that he is in want of a little Cash, for which long standing accounts will be marked "PAID," and crossed out. For further particulars call at the Bookstore and inquire of

D. WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf 34
P. S. Hope some folks will take the hint.

# County Commissioners' Accounts.

## *County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.*

*For services as County Commissioner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *June 2d*, 1846—To travel from Livermore to Mexico Corner and from North Winthrop back, on Petition of Isaac N. Stanley and others, for a joint view, 50 miles, | 5 00 |
| Attendance six days, | 15 00 |
| Four ferriages, | 45 |
| *June*—To travel from Livermore to North Turner Bridge and back on Petition of R. Clay and others,—eighteen miles, | 1 80 |
| Attendance eight days, | 20 00 |
| *June 20th*—To travel from Livermore to North Waterford and back on Petition of Amos Gage—85 miles, | 8 50 |
| Attendance three days, | 7 50 |
| *July 7th*—To travel from Livermore to Rumford to locate on Petition of R. Clay—fifty miles, | 5 00 |
| Attendance one day, | 2 50 |
| *July 10th*—To travel from Livermore to North Paris and back on Petition of Cyrus Bates et als—fifty miles, | 5 00 |
| Attendance three days, | 7 50 |
| *Aug. 18th*—To travel from Livermore to Norway on Petition of Selectmen of said town—sixty-five miles, | 6 50 |
| Attendance six days, | 15 00 |
| *August 25th*—To travel from Livermore to John P. Perley's in *Bridgton* and back on Petition of John P. Perley and others—one hundred and ten miles, | 11 00 |
| Attendance four days, | 10 00 |
| | $120 75 |

## *County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.*

*For services as County Commissioner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *June 2d*, 1846—To travel from Gilead to Mexico and from Winthrop home on the Petition of Isaac N. Stanley and others—one hundred and two miles, | 10 20 |
| Six days attendance on the same, | 15 00 |
| Cash paid for ferriage, | 20 |
| *June 23d*—To travel from Gilead to North Turner Bridge and from Livermore, and back, on Petition of R. Clay and others—one hundred and six miles, | 10 60 |
| Nine days attendance, | 22 50 |
| Cash paid for ferriage, | 24 |
| *June 30th*—To travel from Gilead to Paris and from Waterford back on Petition of Amos Gage and others—sixty-three miles, | 6 30 |
| Three days attendance, | 7 50 |
| *July 10th*—To travel from Gilead to Paris and back on Petition of Cyrus Bates and others—sixty-four miles, | 6 40 |
| Three days attendance, | 7 50 |
| Cash paid for ferriage, | 20 |
| *Aug. 18th*—To travel from Norway and back on petition of Selectmen of Norway, 59 miles, | 5 90 |
| Six days attendance, 15 00—ferriage 20 | 15 20 |
| *Aug. 25th*—To travel from Gilead to South *Bridgton*, and from Denmark back, on Petition of John P. Perley and others—eighty-nine miles, | 8 90 |
| Four days attendance, | 10 00 |
| Cash paid for ferriage, | 20 |
| | $126 84 |

## *County of Oxford to Francis L. Rice, Dr.*

*For services as County Commissioner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *June 2d*, 1846—To travel from Porter to Mexico Corner, and from Winthrop to Porter, 170 miles, on Petition of I. N. Stanley and others, | 17 00 |
| Six days attendance on said Petition, | 15 00 |
| Paid for ferriage, | 18 |
| *June 23*—To travel from Porter to North Turner *Bridge* and from Livermore to Porter, 142 miles, on Petition of R. Clay and others, | 14 20 |
| Nine days attendance on said petition, | 22 50 |
| *June 30*—To travel from Porter to Paris and from Waterford to Porter, eighty five miles, on Petition of Amos Gage and others, | 8 50 |
| Three days attendance on same, | 7 50 |
| *July 10*—To travel from Porter to North Paris and returning, one hundred and ten miles, on Petition of Cyrus Bates and others, | 11 00 |
| Three days attendance on said Petition, | 7 50 |
| *Aug. 18*—To travel from Porter to *Norway* and returning, ninety two miles, on Petition of Selectmen of Norway, | 9 20 |
| Six days attendance, | 15 00 |
| *Aug. 25*—To travel from Porter to South *Bridgton* and from Denmark to Porter, 50 miles, on Petition of John P. Perley and others | 5 00 |
| Four days attendance, | 10 00 |
| | $142 58 |

## *County of Oxford to Joseph Tobin, Dr.*

*For services as County Commissioner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sept. 8th*, 1846—To travel from Livermore to Wm. Woodsum's in Peru and back, on Petition of Solomon T. Alden,—forty miles, | 4 00 |
| Viewing and hearing parties two and a half days, | 6 25 |
| *Sept. 15th*—To travel from Livermore to Andover North Surplus and back, on Petition of Silvanus Poor and others—100 miles, | 10 00 |
| Viewing and hearing parties three days, | 7 50 |
| Ferriage, | 25 |
| *Sept. 22d*—To travel from Livermore to Wayne Village and back, on Petition of Isaac N. Stanley and others—thirty miles, | 3 00 |
| Hearing parties and making Report, six days, | 15 00 |
| Ferriage, | 20 |
| *Sept. 28th*—To travel from Livermore to Mexico Corner and back on Petition of Isaac N. Stanley—forty five miles, | 4 50 |
| Locating three days, 7 50—Ferriage, 25, | 7 75 |
| *Oct. 6th*—To travel from Livermore to Letter A, No. 2, and back, on adjournment, on Petition of S. Poor—one hundred miles, | 10 00 |
| Locating on said petition six days, | 15 00 |
| Ferriage, | 25 |
| *Oct. 13th*—To travel from Livermore to Buckfield Village and from Hebron back, on petition of James Hersey, 3d, and others—35 miles, | 3 50 |
| ☞Viewing, hearing parties and locating seven days, | 17 50 |
| *Oct. 22d*—To travel from Livermore to Denmark Corner and back, on petition of James Walker and others—one hundred and ten miles, | 11 00 |
| Viewing, hearing parties and locating eleven days, | 27 50 |
| *Nov. 3d*—To travel from Livermore to Byron and back on petition of Jonas Greene—eighty miles, | 8 00 |
| Viewing, hearing parties and locating six days, | 15 00 |
| Ferriage, | 25 |
| *Nov. 10th*—To travel from Livermore to Daniel Curtis, in Woodstock, and back, on petition of Daniel Curtis and others, thirty five miles, 3 50—attendance one day, 2 50, | 6 00 |
| *Nov. 12th*—To travel Daniel Curtis's to Jacob M. Hackett's, in Oxford, and back to Livermore—fifty five miles, 5 50; viewing and hearing parties 2 days, 5 00, | 10 50 |
| *Nov. 17th*—To travel from Livermore to Greene on petition of Committee of the town of Leeds and back—forty miles, | 4 00 |
| Viewing and hearing parties three days, | 7 50 |
| Ferriage, | 20 |
| *Nov. 20th*—To locating on petition of R. Clay and others from *Brettuns* to Putnam's Ferry in Rumford, seven days, | 17 50 |
| Locating on petition of I. N. Stanley and others, four days, | 10 00 |
| Ferriage, | 20 |
| Travel from Canton to Livermore, ten miles, | 1 00 |
| | $222 35 |

## *County of Oxford to James Burbank, Dr.*

*For services as County Commissioner*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sept. 8*, 1846—To travel from Gilead to Peru and back on petition of Sol. T. Alden, eighty two miles, | 8 20 |
| Three days viewing, hearing parties, &c., on said petition, 7 50; ferriage, 20, | 7 70 |
| *Sept. 15th*—To travel from Gilead to Andover and from Andover North Surplus back, on petition of Silvanus Poor and others, seventy two miles, | 7 20 |
| Nine days viewing, hearing parties and locating, | 22 50 |
| *Sept. 22d*—To travel from Gilead to Wayne and from Dixfield home, on petition of Isaac N. Stanley and others, one hundred and two miles, | 10 20 |
| Twelve days viewing, hearing parties, &c., 30 00, paid for ferriage, 45, | 30 45 |
| *Oct. 13th*—To travel from Gilead to Buckfield and from Hebron home on petition of James Hersey, 3d, and others, ninety one miles, | 9 10 |
| Seven days viewing, hearing parties and locating, | 17 50 |
| Ferriage, | 20 |
| *Oct. 22d*—To travel from Gilead to Denmark, and back, on petition of James Walker and others, 94 miles | 9 40 |
| Eleven days viewing, hearing parties and locating, | 27 50 |
| Ferriage, | 25 |
| *Nov. 3d*—To travel from Gilead to Byron and back, on petition of Jonas Greene and others, 92 miles, | 9 20 |
| Four days viewing, hearing parties and locating, | 10 00 |
| *Nov. 10th*—To travel from Gilead to Woodstock, on petition of Daniel Curtis and others, 27 miles, | 2 70 |
| One day attendance on same, | 2 50 |
| *Nov. 12th*—To travel from Woodstock to Oxford and back to Gilead on petition of Jacob M. Hackett and others, sixty six miles, | 6 60 |
| Two days viewing and hearing parties on said petition | 5 00 |
| *Nov. 17th*—To travel from Gilead to Leeds and back on petition of Committee of Leeds, 110 miles, | 11 00 |
| Three days viewing and hearing the parties on said petition, 7 50; ferriage, paid 45, | 7 95 |
| *Nov. 22d*—Seven days locating on petition of R. Clay and others, 17 50; ferriage 20, | 17 70 |
| | $222 85 |

## *County of Oxford to Francis L. Rice, Dr.*

*For services as County Commissioner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Sept. 8*, 1846. To travel from Porter to Peru and back, one hundred and forty miles, on petition of Solomon T. Alden and others, | 14 00 |
| Three days attendance on same, | 7 50 |
| *Sept. 15th.* To travel from Porter to Andover Corner and from Andover North Surplus to Porter, one hundred and sixty seven miles, on petition of Silvanus Poor and others, | 16 70 |
| Nine days attendance, 22 50, ferriage, 20, | 22 70 |
| *Sept. 22d.* To travel from Porter to Wayne and from Dixfield to Porter, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Isaac N. Stanley and others, | 15 00 |
| Thirteen days attendance, 32 50; ferriage, 20, | 32 70 |
| *Oct. 13th.* To travel from Porter to Buckfield, and from Hebron to Porter, one hundred and twenty two miles, on petition of James Hersey 3d, and others, | 12 20 |
| Seven days attendance on same, | 17 50 |
| *Oct. 22d.* To travel from Porter to Denmark on petition of James Walker and others, sixteen miles, | 1 60 |
| Eleven days attendance on same, | 27 50 |
| *Nov. 3d.* To travel from Porter to Byron, ninety-five miles, on petition of Jonas Greene and others, | 9 50 |
| Eight days attendance on same, 20 00; ferriage 20 | 20 20 |
| *Nov. 10th.* To travel from Byron to Woodstock, forty miles, on petition of Daniel Curtis and others, | 4 00 |
| One day attendance on same, | 2 50 |
| *Nov. 12th.* To travel from Woodstock to Oxford on petition of J. M. Hackett and others, seventy miles, | 7 00 |
| Two days attendance, | 5 00 |
| *Nov. 17th.* To travel from Porter to Leeds, and returning, one hundred and fifty miles, on petition of Committee of Leeds, | 15 00 |
| Three days attendance on same, 7 50; ferriage 20, | 7 70 |
| *Nov. 22d.* To three days locating on petition of R. Clay and others, | 7 50 |
| Ferriage, | 12 |
| | $245 92 |

### Oxford County Commissioners' Court.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAY TERM, 1846. | | |
| Joseph Tobin, travel 50 miles, | $5 00 | $15 00 |
| Attendance 4 days, | 10 00 | |
| James Burbank, travel 70 miles, | $7 00 | $17 25 |
| Attendance 4 days, | 10 00 | |
| Ferriage, | 25 | |
| Francis L. Rice, travel 110 miles, | $11 00 | $21 00 |
| Attendance 4 days, | 10 00 | |
| SEPTEMBER TERM, 1846. | | |
| Joseph Tobin, travel 50 miles, | $5 00 | $12 50 |
| Attendance 3 days, | 7 50 | |
| James Burbank, travel 70 miles, | $7 00 | $14 75 |
| Attendance 3 days, | 7 50 | |
| Ferriage, | 25 | |
| Francis L. Rice, travel 100 miles, | $10 00 | $17 50 |
| Attendance 3 days, | 7 50 | |
| DECEMBER TERM, 1846 | | |
| Joseph Tobin, travel 50 miles, | $5 00 | $15 00 |
| Attendance 4 days, | 10 00 | |
| James Burbank, travel 70 miles, | $7 00 | $17 20 |
| Attendance 4 days, | 10 00 | |
| Toll, | 20 | |
| Francis L. Rice, travel 100 miles, | $10 00 | $20 00 |
| Attendance 4 days, | 10 00 | |

CLERK'S OFFICE, OXFORD COUNTY,
DECEMBER, 28, 1846.

The *foregoing* accounts were severally made and sworn to by the respective Commissioners of said County, and were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the Clerk and County Attorney agreeably to law, and are truly copied by
CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

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# FURNITURE WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having taken the Stand formerly occupied by J. DEERING, would invite the attention of his friends, and the public, to his well selected Stock of Household Furniture, consisting in part of

BUREAUS, *of the latest styles.*
SECRETARIES, SOFAS, BEDSTEADS,
GRECIAN, CENTRE, TOILET AND
DINING TABLES.
WASH-STANDS and WASH SINKS.
CANE and WOOD SEATED CHAIRS,
PICTURE FRAMES, and
Looking Glasses.
—ALSO—
FEATHERS

Furnished at short notice. All of which are offered at reduced prices.

O. WEBSTER BENT.
South Paris, October 23, 1846. 3m25

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# EDWARD REILLY,
## TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Denison, at

**South Paris,**

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

☞All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Gentlemen, wishing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

*** Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls.
South Paris, June, 1846. tf 8

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### Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery
—AND—
### Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut St.; *Boston*, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore*, 205 *Baltimore* St.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnatti, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church St.

July 7, 1846. 1y

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### *Caution.*

NOTICE is hereby given to forbid all persons harboring or trusting Elisabeth Morse and Achsa Morse on my account, they having left my house and board without my consent, as I have made suitable provision for their maintenance, and shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

SAMUEL WEBBER.
Dixfield, Dec 10th, 1846. 32

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### *NEW ARRANGEMENT.*
# F. BROWN'S
## SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

*1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.*

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest beyond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Maraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1841.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I had obtained a comfortable state of health, and before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends whom I have induced to use it, that it is a valuable medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and indeed to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

*Paris*, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; North Livermore, I. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, I. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846,—1y4

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WISTAR'S BALSAM
THE
GREAT REMEDY

## CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

## PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

## DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and in many instances effected

## PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavour to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "*CAN BE CURED,*" if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and so much severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life, I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and NOW I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

### Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept., 30, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

### *No Quackery! No Deception!*

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, in every respect, TRUE.

☞*Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.*☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be careful and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zebulon Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; C. T. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton Mills; I. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y

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# SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
## *Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,*
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly tended to.
Feb 14, 1846. 41

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*WORMS EASILY REMOVED!*
### WINER'S
# Canadian Vermifuge!

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN DIE every year from the disease produced by Worms! They are the cause of numerous and frightful diseases. Indeed there is scarcely a complaint common to infancy and childhood which may not be produced or greatly aggravated by the presence of these destructive animals in the stomach and bowels. Cases are recorded of their producing St. Vitus's Dance, Locked-Jaw, Squinting, Dropsy, Loss of Feeling in the Limbs, Rickets, Palpitation of the Heart, Eruptions, Dry Cough, Severe Pains, Palsies, Emaciation, total Decline of Strength, and Consumption. They consume all nourishment in the body, and finally destroy the child.

*Winer's Canadian Vermifuge* is a pleasant, safe, speedy and permanent cure for this dangerous affection. It destroys the worms at once, dissolves and carries off the slime which forms the nest of worms, and greatly improves and invigorates the system. It is the most perfect thing of the kind ever invented, and no family should be without it.

P. S. Parents may be assured that this medicine is perfectly harmless in all its effects. It is carefully compounded, of the very best materials, and there is not the least danger in using it.

*** Price only 25 cents per bottle.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

*For Sale by*—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

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### DR. UPHAM'S
# Vegetable Internal Remedy
## FOR THE PILES!
### ☞A Cure for Life Secured.☜

*For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of Married Ladies.*

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY, invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of N. York city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either bleeding or blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent.* It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing *the cause*, renders the cure *certain* and permanent.

## INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of *Piles*, yet it has proved itself to be a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an Inflammatory character, with a determination of blood to any particular part or organ. In Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Soreness and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammatory and Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the *best* medicine ever discovered.

## IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the injudicious use of Mercury, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the blood is generally determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, *Dr. Upham's Electuary* is entirely unrivaled.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent Inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, flow of blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most useful Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, *without pain or irritation*, but will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

## CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no *Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge*, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTIED.

*** Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

*For Sale by*—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris; Hall & Dow, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; Charles T. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; and Edward Mason, Portland.—June 20, 1846. 1y8

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### BUCHAN'S
# Hungarian Balsam
### OF LIFE.

## JOYFUL INTELLIGENCE!

ANOTHER Life saved after the DOCTORS could do no more!

Bath, Me., Feb. 24, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee*—Sir—I take pleasure in giving you a statement of the beneficial effects of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, on my daughter, who had been for a number of years afflicted with a bad cough, pain in the side, raising blood, and all those pains and troubles which attend that insidious disease, *CONSUMPTION*. I employed several distinguished physicians at great expense, who, after numerous visits, and many experiments, finally declared that

### They could do no more!

I was then advised by a friend to try Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. I did so, and the result has been most astonishing. My daughter is *entirely cured*, and is now attending to her accustomed duties. I paid Two Hundred Dollars for Physicians and Medicine, without any sort of benefit, while Six dollars worth of Hungarian Balsam has removed the disease, restored the strength, and brought on a healthy action.

I am gratefully yours, JOHN YOUNG.

## ASTONISHING CURES OF CONSUMPTION!

Two cases pronounced beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Augusta, Me., May 27, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee*—*Sir*—The Hungarian Balsam has been of the most minute service to me. I have been cured of an affection of the Lungs, which was thought to be incurable by all my friends, by the use of a few bottles. One of my children was also restored to health, after being pronounced *beyond the reach of Medical aid!* and this medicine is now my constant resort in cases of any difficulty in the throat and Lungs.

Yours, truly, FRANCIS J. WEEKS.

Belfast, Me., June, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee*—*Sir*—Mr. Clark, of Palmyra, a friend of mine, was taken sick about a year ago with bad cough, pain in the side, general debility, &c. He consulted several doctors who prescribed for him—but was finally told

### He could not get well!

He stopped taking medicine, but continued to grow worse, until he was so weak that he could scarcely sit up. He saw a [illegible] to take it [illegible] strength [illegible] day, in a few months he was a strong man, and as he believed permanently cured. Yours, respectfully,

H. G. O. WASHBURN, Bookseller.

## MORE CURES OF SEATED CONSUMPTION!

Important testimony of Physicians and Druggists.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee*,—*Sir*,—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send as before, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been brought up from *FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!*—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we confidently believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

Saco, Me., May 25, 1845.

*Dr. Bradlee*—*Sir*—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most uniform and entire success, in cases of *severe Pulmonary Disease*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most *CERTAIN REMEDY* for such diseases with which I am acquainted.

Yours, Respectfully, FREDERIC T. STORER, *M. D.*

## GREAT CURE OF NERVOUS CONSUMPTION!

A Patient raised from the Bed of Death by the Hungarian Balsam.

Warren, Me., Oct. 17, 1845.

*To Dr. D. F. Bradlee*—*Dear Sir*—I feel a sincere pleasure for the opportunity offered, to express to you my approbation of the Hungarian Balsam. I think with the blessing of a kind Providence, I owe my life to this inestimable medicine. I have been for some two or three years afflicted with atrophy or nervous Consumption, attended with all its horrors. I employed several different Physicians, but *THEY COULD GIVE ME NOTHING TO REACH MY CASE*, and I constantly grew worse, and at last was confined to my bed, with an inflammation in my stomach, lungs, and liver, and a severe palpitation of the heart, and the distressed beating would sometimes last two or three hours and often times so violent as to shake my bed. I knew in this situation

### I could not long survive.

My doctor and neighbors said the same. A friend accidentally sent to my family an advertisement of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam. They procured me a bottle, and I with some reluctance at first commenced taking it. The first dose gave me immediate relief, and in a few days I could sit up fifteen minutes, and I continued to gain until I took thirteen bottles. I now enjoy better health, although somewhat advanced in years, than for several years past. My Physician frankly asserts that it was the Hungarian Balsam that cured me.

Yours Respectfully, LUCIE C. CUSHMAN.

Certificate of the Apothecary who furnished the Hungarian Balsam to this Patient.

This may certify that I am acquainted with Mrs. Lucie C. Cushman, and was a witness of the effects of the Hungarian Balsam, described in the above certificate. Her case was a very severe and dangerous one; and the cure is considered very remarkable by all who know her. She was confined to her bed, had watchers at night, and was not expected to live but a few days, when she commenced taking the Balsam. She is now in better health than she has been for many years. The Hungarian Balsam is held in the highest possible estimation in this county.

ORRIS S. ANDREWS, Apothecary.
Warren, Maine, October 24, 1845.

## TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES!

In favor of the Great English Remedy for Consumption!

*From Allison & Gault, Concord, N. H.*—Dr. Bradlee—Dear Sir—In the whole list of remedies for diseases of the Lungs, *nothing stands the test like the Hungarian Balsam.* It is spoken of in the highest terms by men of standing in this place. Yours, Respectfully,

ALLISON & GAULT, Apothecaries.
Concord, N. H., April 24, 1844.

*From Edward Mason, Portland, Me.*—The Hungarian Balsam gives good satisfaction in this city and vicinity: and I have no doubt, from the reports I hear of its salutary effects upon invalids, that it is an excellent preparation for diseases of the lungs.

EDWARD MASON, Apothecary,
52 Middle street, Portland.

*From J. R. Nichols, Haverhill, Mass.*—I am much pleased with the Hungarian Balsam, and from the uniform satisfaction which it gives in *PULMONARY CONSUMPTION*, I think it can be conscientiously recommended by those who have it for sale. Yours, &c.,

J. R. NICHOLS, Druggist and Apothecary.

*From Dr. H. P. Pulling, Albany N. Y.*—I cheerfully give my name in recommendation of the Hungarian Balsam, believing it to be the best medicine I have ever used for diseases of the Lungs generally.

H. P. PULLING, M. D.
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J. S. HOUGHTON, 130 Washington street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

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